

Hawaiian Gazette.

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HONOLULU, H. T., FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1904—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE No. 2643.

CURFEW TO RING

Boys Under Fifteen Must Retire Early.

The next step in the tightening up of police enforcement of the existing territorial statutes will be taken today when, following orders given by High Sheriff Henry last night, the police will begin the strict enforcement of the curfew law. This law was placed upon the statute books long ago but has become something of a dead letter. Yesterday's order means that children under fifteen are to be kept off the streets at night. Curfew laws are now almost universal throughout the entire of the States, much work in this direction having been accomplished by a national association of men and women interested in the alleviation of social conditions which has made a vigorous canvass throughout the world for the establishment of curfew laws.

The law in this Territory is considerably more lenient than that enforced in many coast cities where the age often runs from sixteen to eighteen and the hours begin as early as half past eight in the evening. The authorities here consider that it is for the best interests of the children that they be kept off the streets at night unless accompanied by proper escorts and it is probable that they will be backed up by most of the community.

Following is the full text of the curfew law as it stands at present:

"Sec. 406. Any child under fifteen years of age, who, except in case of necessity, shall go or remain on any public street or highway after nine o'clock in the evening and before four o'clock in the morning, unaccompanied by an adult person shall be punished by a fine of not more than five dollars or by imprisonment not exceeding fourteen days."

"Sec. 407. Any parent or guardian having the care, custody and control of a child under fifteen years of age, who, except in case of necessity, shall knowingly and voluntarily suffer or permit such child to go or remain on any public street or highway, after nine o'clock in the evening and before four o'clock in the morning, unaccompanied by an adult person, shall be punished by a fine of not more than ten dollars or by imprisonment not exceeding twenty days."

BARRY AND MILLET NOT COMING HERE

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 17.—Barry-Burns fight 23d; Barry-Millet fight at Honolulu off.

The above was received yesterday by Manager Cohen, who has no information as to why Barry and Millet are not coming to fight at the Orpheum.

MAY BE A SQUABBLE OVER THE POSTOFFICE

A clash is likely to come between Kuhio and the Governor over the choice of a Postmaster in place of Mr. Oat, whose reappointment is not favored either by the Territorial Executive or the Delegate.

When Mr. Crabbe found that his candidacy had run up against a serious obstacle, his friends ostensibly withdrew his name. But when Kuhio came out for Crabbe it was plain that the latter was still in the field and had "withdrawn" merely to quiet opposition.

Meanwhile the Governor, after sounding Mr. Lansing and finding that the latter did not want the Postoffice, had given the glad hand to Pratt. The latter soon left for Washington where he was to be joined by Secretary Atkinson, who would talk the matter over with Kuhio. But Kuhio has gone Crabbing and there is no telling whether he will be satisfied without a catch.

The Delegate, who gave Governor Carter and President Roosevelt fits when he talked to outlying native audiences in the late campaign, insists that the Governor should play second fiddle to him in the matter of outside appointments. But Roosevelt thinks otherwise. He has made Carter his political distributor here because he has faith in him; and as for Kuhio, the President has not been partial to him since the Police Court affair, the truth about which has never yet been told or printed here. So when a show-down comes Kuhio is certain to get left. In any event Crabbe could not be confirmed.

PALI BRIDGE UNSAFE FOR HEAVY TRAFFIC

An Examination by Engineer of Public Works Shows Steel Girders Badly Rusted—Sug- gestions to Governor Carter.

From a report on the concrete bridge spanning a chasm in the Pali road, made to Governor Carter by Superintendent Holloway, it will be seen that, for at least heavy traffic, the structure is unsafe. When erected some years ago this bridge was regarded as a notable piece of engineering. However, the climate of the windward side of this island, which early in the history of the local telephone compelled the use of copper wires along the coast lines, has proved destructive to the life of the steel girders supporting the concrete superstructure.

Owing to the great importance of the Pali road the recommendation of Mr. Holloway that, instead of spending a large sum in reconstructing the bridge in question the roadway at that point be cut back into the solid rock is one that would probably receive favorable consideration from the Legislature. Here follows the report of the Superintendent of Public Works to the Governor:

Hon. Geo. R. Carter, Governor, Territory of Hawaii, City:

Sir: Some time ago you asked me to have an investigation made of the bridge on the other side of the Numan Pali, and I have thought that possibly you may be interested in reading a portion of the report of Mr. Howland.

Mr. Howland and myself have thoroughly discussed this matter, and both agree with Mr. Smith that it will be a much more permanent job to make an additional cut on the side hill so that the entire roadway will be on a solid footing. This will involve an expenditure of possibly \$3,000—although as soon as I have had an estimate made of the total yardage, I will be in a better position to figure on the expense.

For the present I have decided to have wooden uprights placed under the beams where same are joined together, as shown on the blue print. These posts will be carried up from the solid footing of rock about 40 feet below the floor level of the bridge. While I do not believe that there is any immediate danger of the bridge giving way, most everyone crossing the Pali reports that the structure does not look safe, and the uprights when placed in position will make the bridge appear more secure.

I should like if possible to ask the next Legislature for a sufficient appropriation to make the cut and do away entirely with this bridge, also to build a concrete arch as suggested by Mr. Smith.

I beg to remain,
Yours respectfully,
(Sgd.) C. S. HOLLOWAY,
Superintendent of Public Works.

EX-GOV. BLACK MAY BE NEXT ATTORNEY GENERAL

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS.)

NEW YORK, Nov. 18.—It is reported that President Roosevelt has offered former Governor Frank S. Black the Attorney Generalship.

ROYALTY IN PROCESSION,

LONDON, Nov. 18.—The King and Queen of Portugal passed in procession through the streets here yesterday as guests of the Lord Mayor.

MARTIAL LAW AT RIO.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Nov. 18.—Martial law continues here. Everything is calm.

FUSHIMI AT MT. VERNON.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—Prince Fushimi visited Washington's tomb yesterday.

A BOMB EXPLODED.

BARCELONA, Spain, Nov. 18.—A bomb exploded in the Mayor's office yesterday and seriously injured nine persons.

TAFT FOR PANAMA.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—Secretary Taft has started for Panama.

FIGHT MAY COME AT MUKDEN TODAY



Gen. Kuroki

Gen. Fuji

Staff Officer

GENERAL KUROKI WATCHING THE BATTLE AT MOTIENLING.

The commanding officer of the Japanese army and his staff took up their positions on a hill back of the new temple of Kwantei, whence they could survey the entire field of operations and obtain a clear view of the enemy's batteries on the hillsides beyond. General Kuroki gave few orders, as his plans had already been thoroughly prepared. He merely watched their execution and listened to the reports which came over the field telegraph from the various brigade and regimental commanders. Next to General Kuroki stands General Fuji, his chief of staff. The telegraph instrument and the operators are concealed by the large figure in the foreground. The small white spots on the side of the hill in the background are bursting shells.

A Crisis Approaching at Mukden. Russia Expects Port Arthur to Hold Out Until Baltic Squadron Arrives--Chinese Help Japanese.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS.)

MUKDEN, Nov. 18.—It is believed there will be a battle Friday.

CONFIDENT OF PORT ARTHUR.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 18.—The authorities are confident that Port Arthur will hold out until the arrival of the battleship squadron of the Baltic fleet.

THE FUGITIVE CREW.

CHEFOO, Nov. 18.—The crew of the Russian gunboat Haiyeng have been taken aboard the Chinese gunboat Fushimi for safe-keeping.

CHINESE AIDING JAPANESE.

HARBIN, Nov. 18.—Chinese bandits are active. The Japanese are enlisting Chinese militia at thirty cents a day.

AFTERNOON REPORT.

KUROPATKIN'S HEADQUARTERS, Manchuria, Nov. 17.—The Japanese are strengthening the defenses on the Taitse River.

MUKDEN, Nov. 17.—It is reported that 60,000 Japanese have landed preliminary to a turning movement on the Russian right.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 17.—Consul General Fowler wired to the Foreign Office that the situation at Port Arthur is very critical.

F. M. SWANZY IS THE NEW HEAD OF THE PLANTERS' ASSOCIATION



F. M. SWANZY, PRESIDENT OF THE HAWAIIAN SUGAR PLANTERS' ASSOCIATION.

Cane Growers Have One of the Largest Meetings In Their History. Cheerful News From the Sugar Market--President's Address and Some Important Papers.

(From Thursday's Advertiser.)
F. M. Swanzy, president.
H. P. Baldwin, vice president
W. O. Smith, secretary and treasurer
G. H. Robertson, auditor.

The foregoing are the officers of the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association, elected yesterday afternoon by the board of directors which itself had been re-elected at the beginning of proceedings in the morning.

Those present at the morning session were F. M. Swanzy, W. O. Smith, Royal D. Mead, G. M. Ralph, F. A. Schaefer, W. M. Giffard, E. E. Olding, J. F. C. Hagens, J. N. S. Williams, C. F. Eckart, Geo. F. Davies, W. W. Goodale, Pat McLean, John T. Moir, Andrew Adams, Geo. F. Renton, J. T. Crawley, George Chalmers, W. Pular, A. Lidgate, A. Horner, W. S. Ogg, W. W. Hall, C. M. Cooke, Geo. H. Robertson, Jas. Gibb, D. Forbes, A. Garvie, W. C. Parke, G. H. Fairchild, John Watt, Jas. Webster, A. Gartenberg, T. S. Kay, P. C. Jones, W. A. Bowen, C. C. Kennedy and L. A. Thurston. It was one of the largest meetings of the Association ever held. With the managers of plantations, forming the largest element of the convention, were leading men in the plantation agencies and chemists of experiment stations and fertilizer works.

An auspicious incident at the beginning of the initial session was the reading of a cablegram to W. O. Smith stating that the price of raw sugar at New York the previous day was 4.625 cents a pound.

THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS

Mr. Swanzy presided at the opening in the absence of the retiring president, E. D. Tenney, who before his departure for the Coast prepared his annual address, of which the following is a summary:

"We are now assembled for the twenty-fourth annual meeting of the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association; the address began. It is well for us to remember that the industry which we represent is predominant in these islands and that the industrial and financial conditions of this community reflect to a very great extent those which surround the cane-planting interests. We have developed from a very small beginning in the middle of this century to a pre-eminent position in the cane sugar producing countries of the world."

President Tenney attributed the results attained as largely due to the untiring efforts put forth by those in charge of the executive branches of the work on the sugar estates. He urged the importance of continuing the system of gatherings of our sugar men in annual and other meetings for the exchanging of views and experience.

The improved prices of the past year were mentioned with the remark that unfortunately for some of the plantations a large portion of their crops were marketed before the higher prices went into effect.

One of the most important matters taken up during the year was the thorough reorganization and enlargement of the Agricultural Experiment Station. A bureau of entomology was

added, to be followed with the staff of a plant pathologist for investigation of the diseases of cane. The starting of sub-stations, where peculiar local conditions may be studied better than at the central station in Honolulu, is another improvement. Damage by the leaf hopper and other pests was the reason for these new developments in connection with the experiment station.

Although the running expenses are greatly increased the amount lost in the past year by the ravages of insect pests "would have paid the cost of establishing fifty stations on the new basis and operating the same for a number of years to come."

The trustees had held 47 meetings during the year. S. M. Damon was elected to fill the vacancy on the board caused by the resignation of B. F. Dillingham. There had been two meetings of delegates and trustees, which have become a regular feature of the Association.

There is now on each of the islands an association of plantation managers which Mr. Tenney urged should be made as strong as possible.

The labor conditions, as indicated by monthly reports were fairly satisfactory and would be fully dealt with in the report of the labor committee.

It was hoped that this meeting extending over four days, would more nearly than before carry out the objects of the Association. Reports of committees had been printed so that members could prepare for their discussion.

Mr. Tenney advocated thorough cooperation between the various departments of plantations also an interchange of ideas and experiences between managers. "We must produce sugar he went on to say, at the minimum cost in order to meet the competition of other countries, and the recommendations or suggestions of your committees of any plans or methods whereby the cost of production may be decreased should receive your most careful attention. The proper utilization of waste products and the use of scientific knowledge in field and mill open to you all the widest scope for the application of practical ideas."

In conclusion President Tenney expressed his appreciation of the support given him during his term of office together with his regret at being unable to attend the annual meeting and banquet.

THE SECRETARY'S REPORT

W. O. Smith presented his report as secretary. It related the election of officers and appointment of standing committees by the board of trustees. Tabulated reports of the crop for the year were submitted. Concluding the secretary said:

"The work and responsibilities of the Board of Trustees is constantly growing and the reports of the various committees show advances which are being made in the sugar industry of these Islands. With greater competition and increased grangerism among cane and planters' interests as well as labor difficulties, the successful and profitable

THE OPENING DEBATE

Starting on irrigation, the first discussion of the meeting drifted to the subject of insect pests and cane diseases.

Mr. Swanzy called on Mr. Adams for a report of the committee on cultivation.

Mr. Adams stated that, as the committee had done nothing, he had thought it better not take up time with any written report on the subject.

Mr. Swanzy remarked that if the rule of saying nothing when nothing was done were always followed, it would be a more silent world.

Mr. Cooke opened the ball by saying something had come under his observation on Maui. A manager favored young instead of old cane in irrigating when water was not too plentiful. Another manager disagreed with the first one, believing in giving all the water to the old cane. He did not want to press the growth of the young cane. A third manager agreed with the second, and a fourth with the first.

Mr. Swanzy called on Mr. Goodale, chairman of the committee on irrigation, for a report, as it might possibly throw light on the question raised.

Mr. Goodale had no report. It was a question between a disquisition of a theoretical kind and telling something about what had been done in developing water. As to the latter, Mr. O'Shaughnessy had written an exhaustive report which had been published in the daily papers. Water was being developed above Waialua, but the work would not be completed this year. Mr. Goodale recognized himself as Mr. Cooke's fourth manager. In a question of dividing water he thought it more important to protect the young cane.

Mr. Olding told of a plan he had adopted at Kohala, where the soil was porous, of laying out the land with furrows at a fall of three feet in the hundred. Later in discussion he said the plan would not suit where the soil was compact.

Mr. Fairchild spoke of the intervals as depending on the fall of the land. Answering a question he said there was not a great deal of wash in the system.

W. O. Smith said the first place where he knew of furrows on the level was at Lahaina. One difficulty of laying out the ground on the fall was the wash. It seemed to him that where the soil was loose there would be a great deal of wash at the entrance.

Mr. Fairchild said both methods had been tried at Kealia. Before the leaf hopper came he would say Mr. Goodale was right to promote the young cane. The loss from the hopper was one ton in a five ton crop of plant cane, while the yield from short ratoons was almost unaffected. Observing that fact they had cut down the percentage of nitrogen at planting, and when the hopper's period of incubation was over they put in nitrogen. Better results were had from cane thus treated than under the old system.

Mr. Eckart told of experiments at the station. Account was taken in one week of the humidity of the previous week in watering the cane. Different localities required different treatment, and that was where the sub-stations would prove their value. An evil of excessive water was not merely the waste, but it washed out salts of the soil that were valuable solvents of plant food.

The discussion was continued by those already named, together with Messrs. Renton, Lidgate, Gibb, Ogg, Giffard, Kennedy, Horner and Adams. It proved that the leaf hopper had acted differently in different localities. The greatest diversity of experience seemed to be in the matter of stripping cane. In some cases the caution against stripping put forth by Entomologist Perkins was borne out. In others it appeared the best protection was the hardening of the cane rind after stripping.

Mr. Eckart who was the last speaker, said that while the leaf hopper deserved all that was said against it, there were root diseases more prevalent here than was generally realized. He explained the nature of some of these diseases and remarked on the great benefit that might be expected from the new pathological department of the station.

It came out in the discussion that the various enemies of the leaf hopper were now doing effective work. Besides the ladybird, the little red ant was very effective. It devoured the hoppers by the million.

FERTILIZATION

Mr. C. F. Eckart of the Hawaiian Planters' Experiment Station, chairman of the Committee on Fertilization, read a lengthy report on fertilization, which contained a vast amount of valuable data concerning various methods of treating soils with fertilizer, etc. The main part of his report was devoted to technical information. In opening Mr. Eckart said:

Gentlemen. The Committee on Fertilization for the year 1904 beg to submit the following report:

A circular letter containing questions on fertilization was addressed to each manager in the Islands with the object of getting as complete data as possible on a subject which is probably viewed with more diversity of opinion than any other pertaining to the sugar industry of these Islands.

Replies were received from thirty-five plantations in all and they very thoroughly cover the subject in hand. Coming opinions due to a large extent to the varied conditions of soil and climate which characterize the sugar lands of the Territory, would not permit of a ready generalization of results and it was deemed advisable on that account to present in this report the replies in full as material for consideration and discussion at your annual meeting. In the near

future a special Bulletin on Fertilization will be issued by your Experiment Station, which will not only embrace the results of investigations recently completed in the laboratories, but also a consideration of the data contained in the following pages of this report.

The two reports will, therefore, supplement each other, and it is to be regretted that, through force of circumstances, the Experiment Station Bulletin could not be issued prior to the Planters' meeting.

If we cannot rotate crops, we must let exhausted lands lie idle, plow them up and allow the grass to grow and then turn the cattle in and again plow them up and allow the cattle to pasture and then when plowed for planting the characteristic aroma of a soil with humus is observed, the bacteria of fertility are again active and the soil is again ready to react beneficially to the application of high grade chemical fertilizers. Cultivation in Hawaii has been too intense, the Government had leased its lands to the planter and he has done his best to get all he could out of them before his lease expired, and often to the detriment of the soil.

He has been obliged to burn off all humus-making material there was left after the crop was harvested for fear of borers and other injurious insects. On dry plantations no means of green fertilization seems practical as all the available water is used to produce the crop of cane.

The presence of the leaf hopper has created a condition of affairs in the agriculture of cane that to a certain extent a "plantation manager is 'af sea.' He suddenly finds much of his previous experience and knowledge of no value, and that the new conditions are forcing him to change many of his tactics and ideas. His observation has led him to lay down certain things as a "rule" or "law" because certain

(Continued on Page 4.)

STATEMENT OF HAWAIIAN SUGAR CROP, 1903-1904

From October 17, 1903, to September 30, 1904.

ISLANDS	TONS	TOTAL TONS	AGENTS	TONS	TOTAL TONS
HAWAII.					
Hawaiian Mill Co.	1,728		W. G. Irwin & Co., Ltd.		
Waiakea Mill Co.	6,151		Honolulu Plantation Co.	16,376	
Hilo Sugar Co.	7,701		Peauhau Sugar Plantation Co.	7,523	
Onomea Sugar Co.	10,940		Hutchinson Sugar Plantation Co.	5,741	
Pepukeo Sugar Co.	4,907		Hatalau Plantation Co.	8,396	
Honomu Sugar Co.	5,489		Hilo Sugar Co.	7,701	
Bakalau Plantation Co.	8,396		Kilauea Sugar Plantation Co.	1,850	
Laupahoehoe Sugar Co.	4,386		Waimeanalo Sugar Co.	2,963	
Ookala Sugar Plantation Co.	2,214		Olowalu Co.	1,125	
Kukaiwa Mill Co.	1,275				
Hamakua Mill Co.	1,274				
Paauhau Sugar Plantation Co.	1,274				
Honokaa Sugar Co.	7,402				
Pacific Sugar Mill	3,388				
Niulii Mill and Plantation	1,189				
Halawa Plantation	1,016				
Kohala Sugar Co.	2,663				
Union Mill Co.	1,776				
Hawi Mill	3,631				
Kona Sugar Co.	897				
Hutchinson Sugar Plantation Co.	5,741				
Hawaiian Agricultural Co.	10,954				
Puakes Plantation	201				
Olaa Sugar Co.	13,788				
Puna Sugar Co.	3,146				
Puako Plantation	438				
		122,865			
MAUI.					
Kipahulu Sugar Co.	1,415		C. Brewer & Co., Ltd.		
Hana Plantation Co.	2,662		Hawaiian Agricultural Co.		
Maui Agricultural Co.	13,521		Wailuku Sugar Co.		
Hawaiian Commercial and Sugar Co.	29,829		Honomu Sugar Co.		
Wailuku Sugar Co.	6,451		Onomea Sugar Co.		
Olowalu Co.	1,125		Ookala Sugar Plantation Co.		
Pioneer Mill Co., Ltd.	17,036		Pepeekeo Sugar Co.		
Kihei Plantation Co., Ltd.	5,461				
Maui Sugar Co.	485				
		77,985			
OAHU.					
Waimanalo Sugar Co.	2,963		Alexander & Baldwin, Ltd.		
Laike Plantation	597		Hawaiian Sugar Co.		
Kahuku Plantation Co.	6,380		Maui Agricultural Co.		
Waialua Agricultural Co.	18,632		Hawaiian Commercial & Sugar Co.		
Waianae Co.	5,500		Kihei Plantation Co., Ltd.		
Ewa Plantation Co.	29,797		Kahuku Plantation Co.		
Apokaa Sugar Co.	874				
Oahu Sugar Co.	20,870				
Honolulu Plantation Co.	16,376				
		102,019			
KAUAI.					
Kilauea Sugar Plantation Co.	1,850		F. A. Schaefer & Co.		
Makee Sugar Co.	7,840		Honokaa Sugar Co.		
Lihue Plantation Co.	14,611		Pacific Sugar Mill		
Koloa Sugar Co.	6,172		Maui Sugar Co.		
McBryde Sugar Co.	10,535				
Hawaiian Sugar Co.	11,493				
Gay & Robinson	1,665				
Waimea Sugar Mill Co.	627				
Kekaha Sugar Co.	7,447				
Estate V. Knudsen	687				
		64,606			

TIME SPENT FOR NAUGHT

Alleged Waialua Rioters Go Free.

(From Thursday's Advertiser.)

After their trial had been interrupted on a point of law for a week and two days, the four Chinese indicted for riot at Waialua were discharged yesterday under a verdict of acquittal directed by the court. On Monday, the 7th inst., the prosecution closed its case. A. S. Humphreys for the defendants then moved for a directed verdict on the ground that the presentation of the grand jury, that the true names of the two defendants called John Doe and Richard Roe in the indictment were to them unknown, was at variance with the facts in that the defendants had been tried and convicted in the District Court of Honolulu under their real names. This point was argued on that day and on Wednesday and taken under advisement.

On Thursday Deputy Attorney General M. F. Prosser moved to have the case reopened so that he might put J. D. Tucker, foreman of the grand jury, on the stand in reference to the point raised about names. The court took time to rule on this motion until 2 o'clock that day, but when the hour arrived continued the case until Monday last.

On Monday the case was continued until Tuesday, and on Tuesday until yesterday. Then the court denied the motion for a directed verdict of acquittal. Mr. Humphreys forthwith moved for the discharge of the defendants on the ground that the continuing of the case, as it had been continued from day to day, was prejudicial to the defendants because the jury could not hold the facts in their proper sequence, and because the court had abused its discretion in taking up another case for trial while this trial was pending.

Judge Gear asked if objections to the continuances were entered at the times they were made. Mr. Humphreys answering in the negative the motion was denied.

Another motion for the discharge of the defendants was made and denied, when Mr. Humphreys closed the case for the defense, putting in no evidence. Mr. Prosser went ahead with the closing argument to the jury for the prosecution.

Judge Gear then, without hearing a closing argument for the defense, directed the jury to acquit the defendants on the ground that the prosecution had not called the foreman of the grand jury to give evidence as to that body's knowledge of the real names of the defendants.

MOTHERS

should know. The troubles with multitudes of girls is a want of proper nourishment and enough of it. Now-a-days they call this condition by the learned name of Anemia. But words change no facts. There are thousands of girls of this kind anywhere between childhood and young ladyhood. Disease finds most of its victims among them. Some of them are passing through the mysterious changes which lead up to maturity and need especial watchfulness and care. Alas, how many break down at this critical period; the story of such losses is the saddest in the history of home. The proper treatment might have saved most of these household treasures, if the mothers had only known of WAMPOLE'S PREPARATION and given it to their daughters, they would have grown to be strong and healthy women. It is palatable as honey and contains all the nutritive and corrective properties of Pure Cod Liver Oil, extracted by us from fresh cod livers, combined with the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites and the Extracts of Malt and Wild Cherry. In building up pale, puny, emaciated children, particularly those troubled with Anemias, Scrofula, Rickets, and Bone and Blood diseases, nothing equals it; its tonic qualities are of the highest order. A Medical Institution says:

"We have used your preparation in treating children for coughs, colds and inflammation; its application has never failed us in any case, even the most aggravated bordering on pneumonia." The more it is used the less will be the ravages of disease from infancy to old age. It is both a food and a medicine,—modern, scientific, effective from the first dose, and never deceives or disappoints. "There is no doubt about it." Sold by all chemists here and throughout the world.

A good fortnight of court days went for nothing in this trial, which goes for a miscarriage of justice one way or another. Mr. Prosser, however, after the trial admitted that the court's ruling was correct.

THE CUMMINS CASE.

Joseph O. Carter has filed a demurrer in the suit of John A. Cummins vs. Joseph O. Carter, trustee, and others. He sets up laches on the part of plaintiff and denies the constitutionality of the laws of Hawaii giving jurisdiction to a circuit judge at chambers to hear the cause. It is also represented that the allegations of the complaint do not show that the trust deed the plaintiff wishes canceled was not his free and voluntary act. Further, that it appears that said plaintiff chose to rely on the judgment of this defendant rather than his own as regards the contents of said trust deed, and that said plaintiff was guilty of laches in not ascertaining the contents of said trust deed for himself.

DEFAULTING CLERK'S BOND.

Edward Vivian Richardson has entered a demurrer to the complaint of C. S. Holloway, Superintendent of Public Works, the grounds being in part as follows: That on July 1, 1901, the Superintendent of Public Works had no lawful power to appoint him as clerk in the Bureau of Water Works, nor to take from him a bond, and that the bond taken from him is null and void. That he, Richardson, had no power or authority by law, acting as clerk mentioned, to collect money for the Territory of Hawaii, and that he was under no legal duty to pay over to the Treasurer of the Territory any money so collected by him. That the amended complaint is unintelligible in failing to set out the duties of the clerk of the Bureau of Water Works.

In the same case Henry Waterhouse Trust Co., Ltd., administrator of the estate of W. H. Cornwell, deceased, demurs to the complaint, saying it is uncertain in not setting forth what liability, if any, was incurred by W. H. Cornwell prior to his death, and suit was not brought against this defendant upon the claim within two months after its rejection.

COURT NOTES.

Araki, defended by F. E. Thompson, will be put on trial before Judge Gear this morning for assault with a dangerous weapon.

Judge Robinson sustained the demurrer to the amended complaint of Wong Loy et al. vs. Hoffschlaeger & Co. and A. M. Brown, with leave to amend within ten days. S. H. Derby for plaintiffs; W. W. Thayer for defendants.

Judge Robinson's jury has been excused until notified. Arthur Johnstone is individually excused from the jury until further notice.

The late S. E. Damon's will was admitted to probate yesterday by Judge De Bolt, and letters testamentary ordered to issue to Gertrude Damon, widow of deceased, without bonds. A. F. Brock, J. M. MacKinnon and J. A. Thompson were appointed as appraisers of the estate.

Judge De Bolt made an order that the clerk of his court pay to William R. Castle the sum of \$330 taxes paid by him upon the property involved in the partition suit of N. L. Scott et al. vs. E. W. Philip et al.

Return of summons has been made in an assumpsit suit brought by Henry May & Co., Ltd., vs. J. K. Kalanianaole for \$465.35 for goods sold and delivered.

Judge Weaver has referred the petition of Peter C. Jones, Limited, for title in the Land Registration Court to J. M. Monsarrat as examiner.

John Emmeluth vs. Mary E. Foster, ejectment, was heard jury waived by Judge De Bolt yesterday.

Thompson & Clemons for plaintiff give notice of motion before Judge De Bolt next Monday to set for hearing the suit of Hawaiian Hardware Co., Ltd., vs. Koolau Kahanaheole, defendant, and Allen & Robinson, Ltd., garnishee.

Jennie Hilton petitions that letters of administration be issued to P. E. R. Strauch upon the estate of her late husband, James S. Hilton, which consists of a right of purchase leasehold at Oiaa valued at \$500.

KAUAI JAPS OVER-POWER POLICE

The Niihau brought news yesterday of a serious riot at Makaweli Sunday night. It seems that Deputy Sheriff Crowell and four policemen raided a house where Japanese were gambling and captured five of the number. Friends of the prisoners rallied, formed a mob and, when the officers started to leave the building, knocked one down with a bottle. They then made a rush and overpowered the other officers. Crowell escaping through a window. He got assistance from the plantation and succeeded in rescuing the policemen and dispersing the Japs. Officers from other parts of the island went to Makaweli and arrested Japs suspected of the rioting. By Monday morning 24 Japs had been taken into custody. During Sunday night Japs seized a Porto Rican Informer and after tying him, dragged him along the road and otherwise maltreated him.

BORE MUSCLES

Prominent athletes throughout the country find that the best treatment for sore muscles after severe exercise or hard work of any kind is a hot bath at bed time, which opens the pores. This should immediately be followed with an application of Chamberlain's Pain Balm vigorously rubbed into the skin. This liniment removes all stiffness and soreness and has become a favorite rub down, as it acts promptly and keeps the muscles in excellent condition. For sale by all Dealers and Druggists Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., Agents for Hawaii.

F. M. SWANZY IS THE NEW HEAD OF THE PLANTERS' ASSOCIATION

(Continued from Page 1)

results had always been produced by certain means or in a certain manner, but now he suddenly finds his so-called "rules" or "laws" all wrong.

We have found that land producing cane which still responds to high grade chemical fertilizers, when treated with the amount formerly applied, is the first cane to be attacked by the leaf hopper when it makes its appearance in the late fall or winter, and it is in such cane that often the greatest damage is done. We think that the stimulation and rapid growth produced by the fertilizer has only invited the hopper to lay its eggs in the soft succulent leaves and thus a much larger crop of young hoppers hatch from such cane, and as they do the most damage, the more juice in the leaves the more food for the young hoppers and a greater amount of the resultant honey dew in which flourish the fungus diseases. We have therefore thought it better practice to cut down the percentage of nitrogen in the fertilizer at time of planting to a point that would produce no excessive growth of leaf and stalk and thus render the leaves hard and fibrous rather than soft and succulent during the winter months when the hopper is most active on—

Where the leaves are dry and fibrous the adult hopper does not seem to lay as many eggs owing perhaps to the difficulty of depositing them properly, or not being placed far enough into the cellular tissue of the hard leaves, they project above the surface where ants, the larvae of the lace wing fly and perhaps other insects devour them before they can hatch. If, as the entomologists tell us, the presence of an abundance of food causes the wingless variety of hopper to appear, is not the application of large amounts of soluble nitrogen conducive to the development of the wingless hopper which they say lays the most eggs? When the warm months of spring arrive and the wingless hoppers have disappeared and the egg laying is about over, then we apply the nitrogen which had been taken from the fertilizer applied at time of planting.

HANDLING OF CANE.

The report of the committee on handling and transportation of cane, was presented by Manager George F. Renton of Ewa Plantation, Oahu. He said in part:

Gentlemen: Since the inception of the sugar industry in these Islands the Handling and Transportation of Cane has been one of its principal problems. The first consideration under this head is to deliver sufficient cane at the factory "to keep the mill going." The second consideration is the reduction of cost of whatever system may be used to obtain the first.

Thus each district has, after years of experiment, about settled to its satisfaction the system or combination of systems best suited to its needs. Hiilo and Eastern Kohala has its flumes, Eastern Hamakua its trolleys, Paauwai its gravity road, Kohala its combination of wagons and traction engines, and Oahu, Maui and Kauai their extensive railroad systems. It is probably a fair inference to say that, for some time to come, there will be probably little change in the transportation systems now used.

The problem is to perfect, reduce the labor of, and economize those systems. In short, the problem has almost ceased.

ed to be one of transportation and is now one of handling cane; that is to say the picking the cane from the field and the placing of it in its conveyor, whether that conveyor be flume, trolley, railroad car or anything else.

In the earlier history of the sugar business labor was fairly plentiful. It is not so now in some portions of the Territory. And there is no assurance but that later on these conditions may be worse instead of better. Further than this, loading cane by hand is extremely hard work.

Each plantation gets as much work out of its men as it can.

Mr. Renton's report contained communications on the subject of handling cane from managers of various plantations. The automatic cane loaders—the Wilson-Webster and the Gregg were spoken of. Mr. Renton says of them:

The principal point to which your attention is drawn is the favorable comparison that either of these machines make with present loading rates. The tests themselves were neither exhaustive nor altogether thorough. You are not asked to pin your faith to the estimates. They are not even to be taken as an absolutely accurate comparison of the two loading machines. The writer of this paper, who made the tests, is of the opinion that there is not so much to choose between them in the way of cost of actually loading cane on cars. Each has points of superiority over the other, and each can be greatly improved as the designers themselves admit. But the Wilson-Webster loader has two things especially that are in its favor:

(1) It is a substantially built machine.

(2) It draws its loads in by wire and thus eliminates the necessity of having a large number of teams in the harvesting field.

There are several points to be made in favor of loading machines as against manual labor which one might overlook.

Loading machines do not go on a strike; neither do they require a picked body of men to lift the cane from the ground to the top of the car. The machine does the lifting, and in either the Wilson-Webster or the Gregg loader any one, even a boy, can place the cane in slings or in the "boat" sled. And they not only do not require picked men, but they require less men, picked or otherwise, which is always a marked advantage.

Both of the tests referred to were carried out on the Ewa Plantation, whose flat lands gave very favorable opportunity to the machines. In a hilly country like results might not have been realized. Under these latter conditions it will be necessary to have loaders to suit local requirements. The point that your committee wishes to emphasize is merely this—the necessity for abolishing, as far as possible, the heavy labor of handling and loading cane, and the necessity that each plantation meet its own requirements in this line.

Waialae Plantation has its loading machines which, from all accounts, are giving satisfaction. Kukauloa Plantation has improved its trolley system to suit its needs. Ewa Plantation Co. has ordered three of the Wilson-Webster loaders for use in 1905. Honolulu Plantation Co. has, we understand, tried several machine loaders and is at work on another.

Evidently the plantations appreciate the situation.

HOW PARKER TOOK THE NEWS OF HIS DEFEAT

ROSEMOUNT, ESOPUS, (N. Y.), November 8.—"Well, gentlemen, I don't think the rest of the returns would be profitable to listen to, and I bid you all good-night."

With that remark Alton B. Parker, Democratic Presidential nominee for President, at 10 o'clock to-night left the library of his home at Rosemount, where he had received the news of his defeat, and retired. A delegation of ten friends from New York, residents of Kingston and nearby rooms, filed slowly out of the library, and the curtain fell upon the Democratic nominee and his Presidential aspirations. No one arrived to cheer the gloom and silence of Rosemount until after 9 o'clock. Then the delegation from New York, headed by Rudolph and George Nerdringer, was admitted to the library.

To them Mr. Parker made a brief statement, telling of his great regret for the overwhelming defeat and laying the blame upon the trusts.

When asked if he had any statement

to make, Judge Parker pulled a telegraph blank toward him and wrote hastily for a moment. Then he said, "I am going to send this telegram to President Roosevelt."

The message was dispatched at once.

The first news of the election was telephoned to Judge Parker from Poughkeepsie, N. Y., and showed a Republican gain over the vote received by Bryan in 1900. The message was sent by a friend, who said he feared the Republicans had won. If the Judge agreed with his friend on the first report he did not show it, but good naturedly upbraided his informant for faint-heartedness.

In the village of Esopus there was genuine grief manifested by Democrats who gathered in the two inns and the railways station, at the discouraging character of the returns, but many had foreseen the result as based upon the returns for the village, which Judge Parker had failed to carry by fourteen votes.

"Pacific Mail Steamship Company—

Realizing that, very soon, a great share of the pleasure travel of the American continent, instead of continuing over the beaten paths of Europe, will be diverted to the far more novel and interesting scenes of the Far East, the Pacific Mail has made preparations to satisfy every demand of the most exacting tourist.

The luxurious appointments the immense size, the great speed, hitherto known to a very few of the Atlantic liners—and to them but recently—are duplicated or improved upon in the new and magnificent Pacific Mail steamships, now plying between San Francisco and Hawaii, Japan, China, the Philippines and Australia.

DO NOT BE INFLUENCED

Never hesitate to say "No" to your dealer if he offers you a substitute for Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It has no equal on the market for the prompt cures of coughs, colds, croup and whooping cough and you make no mistake in taking this medicine. For sale by all Dealers and Druggists Benson, Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., Agents for Hawaii.

George E. Morse, Clerk of the United States District Court, died here yesterday after a short illness. He contracted typhoid fever three weeks ago, which was further complicated by pneumonia. Last week although the case was

serious, his physicians and friends thought that his strong constitution would pull him through. Yesterday afternoon a change for the worse was noticed in his condition and he became unconscious. His end was painless.

Mr. Morse married Miss Ida McKinley, the favorite niece of the former President of the United States. She survives him with her daughter, Margorie McKinley Morse, twelve years of age. Mr. Morse was a prominent member of the Olympic Club and was fond of athletic and outdoor life. He was appointed Clerk of the United States District Court by ex-President McKinley and in the conduct of his office he has been noted for his uniform courtesy in the transaction of business. He was also United States Commissioner in the same court. His many manly qualities endeared to him a large number of personal friends. As a host he was a charming entertainer and the Morse home was the scene of many delightful gatherings.

HONOLULU WOMAN HEIR TO FORTUNE

Mrs. E. M. Fowler of Oakland, formerly Miss Margaret Brewer of Honolulu, has just come into a large fortune by the death of her husband. She was formerly a teacher at Punahoa Preparatory. The Call has the following:

OAKLAND, Nov. 9.—News of the death of Eldridge M. Fowler, a millionaire capitalist, at Pasadena yesterday, recalls his romantic marriage to Margaret Brewer, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Brewer of this city, who was employed as governess to Miss Kate Grosvenor Fowler, his daughter.

Fowler, who was 71 years old, leaves an estate valued at \$4,000,000, a portion of which his wife will inherit.

Mrs. Fowler is a graduate of the University of New York. She took a three years' course, post graduate, in pedagogy, and was engaged by Fowler as private tutor and companion for his daughter, Kate. The aged millionaire fell in love with the handsome and intellectual woman. He proposed marriage, the wedding taking place in New York in September, 1902. The Fowlers made an extended European trip this year, but in October they returned on account of Fowler's illness. His physician ordered him to California. A special car brought the sick man to his palatial residence at Pasadena, arriving there Saturday. Death followed Monday from cerebral hemorrhage.

Mrs. Fowler, her mother and her step-daughter were with the patient when he passed away. Fowler was from Detroit, Mich. He had large interests in the McCormick agricultural works of Chicago, owned enormous holdings in iron mines in Canada, owned real estate in New York, and is said to have had an annual income of \$250,000. The wife's family is resident at 578 Thirteenth street, this city. Her father was one of Hawaii's leading attorneys, but his home had been in Oakland for years.

The following letter has been received by Gov. Carter:

"To His Excellency the Chief Executive of Hawaii."

"We wish to ask a personal favor and knowing you have great demands upon your time, will state our business as briefly as possible.

"We are members of the Ladies' Aid Society of the Methodist church in Newtonville, Massachusetts. Our work is largely of a charitable nature, and in order to obtain money for our work we are to hold a fair the first week in December. One feature, and a very interesting one, is to be a white apron table with an apron from each State in the Union. Will it be presuming too much to ask the chief executive to favor us with an apron, and could you donate one which would have some characteristic feature, and send same at an early date. Thanking you in advance for your kind consideration we are

"Yours sincerely
MRS. A. H. TERRELL
and
MRS. L. C. CARTER."

"Address Mrs. L. C. Carter,
"64 Washington Park,
"Newtonville,
"Massachusetts."

November 4th, 1904."

Hawaiian Gazette.

Entered at the Postoffice of Honolulu,

H. T., Second-class Matter.

SEMI-WEEKLY.**ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS.****WALTER C. SMITH, Editor.****SUBSCRIPTION RATES.**

Per Month	9.00
Per Month Foreign75
Per Year	6.00
Per Year, Foreign	5.00

Payable In Advance.**A. W. PEARSON,
Manager.****FRIDAY : : NOVEMBER 18****HOMESTEADS AND FARMERS.**

The Homestead law which is proposed for Hawaii is like that of California where a homestead up to the value of \$5000 is exempted from all forms of execution, except mortgage foreclosure. That is to say a man may have to give up securities, stock in trade, superfluous personal property and the like to satisfy a judgment granted to his creditors, but his home is inviolate. Whatever else happens he and his family cannot be turned into the street.

In California the law works well. It is recognized as having both economic and humanitarian value. People are attracted to a State where the citizen's home is his castle and they are more apt to settle down permanently.

Then again, where an unfortunate man is left with some foothold, he makes another start where otherwise he might give up. The homestead law promotes building, helps to make a population stationary and mitigates bad luck.

If the Legislature would enact such a measure and supplement it with a law to operate in favor of bona-fide small farmers, the Territory would take on much-needed impetus. The tendency now is to limit or cut down rather than to expand and build up an industrious white population. It is the simple truth that the planters want the low-lying arable lands, the graziers want the foothills and the foresters the highlands, leaving nothing for the plain farmer. While the Advertiser would not like to see any of the established industries checked, least of all sugar, it looks with apprehension to the time when they will need a white middle-class population to keep the law-making power out of Asiatic hands. To this subject the Legislature should studiously devote itself. Surely there is no more important issue in the foreground.

BUTTER FROM THE COAST.

The last annual report of the Metropolitan Meat Company shows that in the year ending July 1, 1904, the company imported over \$39,000 worth of butter from the coast.

Figures from other importing concerns are not available but they must be large.

Every dollar of this money should be kept at home. There is vacant land on Oahu Island to support enough milk cows to make butter a drug on the Honolulu market. Sorghum, paragrass, Kaffir corn and alfalfa do well here on the right soil and cows fed on this forage, make as good butter as can be found outside of Switzerland.

It is the worst of policy to buy what we can make to sell.

"Blackwood's Magazine" shows that English and American boys are alike in their hero worship. A boy was walking with his father when a Cambridge boy, hero of a recent cricket match, passed them and nodded to the lad. The boy grew pink with joy. "Look, father, look!" he exclaimed, "that was Cobden!" "What my boy?" Who was it?" "Cobden!" "Oh, to be sure Cobden!" said the father. Then, wishing to show an interest in his son's friend, he added. "Now I wonder if he is related to the great Cobden?" "He is the great Cobden," answered the boy proudly.

The political theorists used to say that it would be a good thing for Hawaii to know in advance how a Presidential election was going so as to vote for Delegates accordingly. Since the voting machine came in on the mainland it is possible for Hawaii to get a fair idea of the national result by 1:30 p.m. That leaves an ample margin of time for the fellow on the fence to get off and jump with the cat.

Golden Gate park is to have the finest aquarium in the world. It will be donated by Dr Harry Tevis in memory of his father the late Lloyd Tevis. Submarine growths as well as the finny tribes will be made to flourish. Probably Hawaiian waters will be drawn upon for the tropical exhibit.

County and municipal governments are coupled now. Why not village and township governments also? Three governments the one to now have and two others are hardly as many as the taxpayers in the country over a chance to support the taxayers want to keep up.

Commissioners of Pensions don't stay in office long. If they start the growth of the pension roll the old soldiers go after them and if they stimulate it too much they hear from the Executive and party leaders. Mr Ware the present Commissioner is preparing to get out.

As the Sunday has excepted the furnishing of opportunities of reading and study from interference readers of the Sunday Advertiser will see their favorite is still on time as usual.

It will be a short session and I don't believe we will get much—Kuhio

SUNDAY OBSERVANCE.

(From Wednesday's Advertiser.)

The Sabbath was made for man and not man for the Sabbath. That was the early Biblical view and it relieved the Founder of the Faith from the necessity, since imposed upon some, but not all of their followers, to shut themselves in cloistered gloom on the first day of each week and spend the time in meditation and prayer. The Saviour was not a Sunday recluse, if we may judge from His answer to the strict constructionists of His time; and today only a portion of the Christian world approves of a Pharisee Sabbath. Roman Catholicism is responsible, in large degree, for what is called the European Sunday, or rather, it divides such responsibility with Greek Catholicism. The Episcopal body, in Great Britain and America, is broadly liberal in its views of Sunday observance and the original narrowness of the Evangelical churches is giving way in the spirit of the text with which this paragraph opens.

How narrow this earlier condition was difficult to conceive in the light of the Twentieth Century. A man might not kiss his wife or fondle his children on the first day of the week under penalty of the law. He could read no secular book nor hold a worldly conversation. His duty to attend the stated services was enforced by statute. On Sunday he could cook no food, split no wood for his fire even if he needed it to subdue the cold, and it was unlawful for his wife or daughters to appear at church in comely attire. The condition which produced such a state of things was the rule of a theocracy; but as civil institutions became separate from the church in spirit as well as in law, the natural rights of man were recognized and Sunday observance was no longer pressed upon the citizen. His right to do as he pleased providing he did not disturb the peace or the quiet of his neighbor was tacitly admitted; and although Legislatures did not care to wipe the old Sabbath statutes from the books, they ceased to enforce them, letting the outworn laws die in peace. Many a law expires in that way. There is yet embraced in the laws of the United States, or there was until very lately, a command that every member of the enrolled militia should have a matchlock carrying eighteen leaden balls to the pound, together with a spontoon and hanger. For seventy years this law has been a dead letter; and it is a type of many another statute which yet encumbers the codes.

Hawaii has its share of effete ordinances, conspicuous among which are the Sunday laws. Rigidly and unintelligently enforced these laws would turn our Sunday into a day of utter gloom and slavery. Workingmen and clerks who have no other day for recreation would find nothing doing; the little fellows who earn their living on Sunday in a variety of innocent ways, by cadding among the rest, would be deprived of their small wage; plantation work and farming processes must stop; the cigar and light drink stands would have to shut down; labor would not be permitted in livery stables and at the beaches. Such a Sunday as that would put Hawaii back a hundred years; it would curb personal liberty as almost no monarch would dare to do it; and worst of all, it might easily impel the Legislature to annul all Sunday restrictions whatsoever.

The only mitigating fact in sight just now is the reported decision of the High Sheriff to use common sense in interpreting the law. As a rule it is not wise to give the police much latitude in such matters, but in this case there will be few if any to object to the moderate use of the power which the Blue Laws bestow upon the officers of the peace. An excellent rule to follow would be to permit such recreations as do not disturb the repose and quiet of citizens and such labor as workmen may be compensated for by some other day of rest. The labor which keeps the electric light and water services going, the newspapers coming out, the wireless and cable systems in operation, the night restaurants open, the path band playing, the rice drying, the fisheries and liveries busy, should not be interrupted. These things do not disturb the people of the city. But Sunday baseball, Sunday steeplechasing, Sunday militia drills, and sham battles, labor which is forced upon the workmen to increase the sordid gains of the employer, might properly be relegated to the realm of fiction.

THE BLUE LAWS.

(From Thursday's Advertiser.)

Editor P. C. Advertiser: I had felt moved to "go for" the Bulletin for quoting the so-called "Blue Laws;" but did not expect to have to attack a man of your intelligence for such a blunder.

In your morning's editorial of the 16th, you say, evidently referring to those alleged laws of Connecticut, "a man might not kiss his wife, or fondle his children on the first day of the week under penalty of the law," etc., etc.

Now every person historically well informed, knows or ought to know that these and other alleged "Blue Laws" never had any actual existence. They never were on the Statute Book of Connecticut nor ever were proposed to be placed there. They were purely the malicious invention of a malignant Tory priest, named Peters, who has driven out of Connecticut in the War of the Revolution. To revenge himself, on arriving in England, he published a book about Connecticut which contained a series of absurd slanders. These obtained credence among the enemies of the patriot Americans. Being convenient ammunition for opponents of Sunday observance, they later found credence in America. They were a first-class devil's cottage of lies, and have had a tremendous run. No doubt they will continue to run faster than the truth, which is that the "Blue Laws" never existed, except in Peters' lying volume.

I am not now saying that our Hawaiian Sunday laws do not need any revision, or that they are precisely adapted to do the most good among men here as now mentally constituted. But I firmly believe that the highest welfare of society is closely bound up with a careful observance of the Sabbath sanctity and rest.

S. E. BISHOP.

S. E. BISHOP.

Johnson's Universal Cyclopaedia states that there were real and fictitious blue laws, the latter being the invention of Samuel Peters. "The True Blue Laws of Connecticut and New Haven," compiled by Hammond Trumbull apparently justify the use of the phrase "blue laws" to mark fanatical Sabbath legislation. Says Johnson's Cyclopaedia, evidently quoting through Trumbull, "The laws of the New Haven colony had been called blue laws in New York early in the eighteenth century, undoubtedly in allusion to the strictness of its religious and moral laws and to the fact that only church members could vote or hold offices. By the laws of the first constitution and code of Connecticut, the penalty of death was inflicted for witchcraft, blasphemy, idolatry, kidnapping and cursing and smiting one's parents; and it was a penalty punishable by fine to play at shuffle-board, to be an idler, to lie, to indulge in profane swearing, to take tobacco in public places, to tarry in a tavern longer than half an hour or later than 9 o'clock p.m." These are instances enough in point even if the statute against a man kissing his wife on Sunday should be relegated to the realm of fiction.

THANKSGIVING DAY.

Thanksgiving has been set for Nov. 24, the Executive proclamation fixing that date being published this morning in the By Authority column.

Hawaii, unless some calamity intervenes, will meet the day with a Thanksgiving spirit. We have had a good year in both material and moral things. Sugar, the staple commodity of the Islands, has risen to a price but little below what it attained at the zenith of the speculative era, and the Government has undergone a cleansing process which ought to make the Territory a better place to live in. Nor should it be forgotten that the United States has definitely begun a great public expenditure here which in time will have a remarkable effect upon the growth of this community.

And there is money to pay for Thanksgiving turkey even if it costs 25 cents a pound as it did last year.

The Star asks who will be the next Delegate and names A. G. M. Robertson Lincoln McCandless and G. B. McMillan as the probable contestants. Robertson is said to have agreed to support Kuhio this year. Kuhio to return the compliment in 1905. While a great many slips may come between the cup and the lip in two years the probability is that Robertson, if he keeps the favor of the machine, will be the man. Noboru who saw the machine at work in the last carnival can attest its perfect efficiency. When it takes a contract to deliver the goods, the order is filled on time.

For a second time the news comes that Storace is wounded. So far the news is not confirmed but it is by no means unlikely.

Here's hoping that the Queen will come back with \$200,000 and expecting that she won't.

FUTURE DEMOCRATIC POLITICS.

Mr. Hearst says, in jubilant comment on the election, that "the real Democracy" will now take charge of the party. Those who are safe and sane will please stay outside. With an eye on the Presidential nomination of 1908, Mr. Hearst proposes to go into the Cave of Adullam, gather all the discontented spirits there and reorganize the Democracy with their help, running himself four years from now as the apostle of labor against capital, agitation against security and class-hatred against vested rights.

Such an issue the Republican party might deprecate, but it would suffer no doubt as to the result at the polls. The great majority of the American people are conservative. We recall no Presidential election in the United States where the radical side has won save where the issue was of national loyalty.

Bryan's two campaigns are full of fruitful lessons. An honest man of magnetic presence and great abilities, Mr. Bryan would have been an ideal candidate on a conservative platform; but committed as he was to a doubtful experiment in finance, the Nebraska statesman fell far short of success in two elections. As for Mr. Hearst, the small support he received in last summer's convention shows how few there are among his countrymen who stand ready to accept his theories of government.

The stars in their courses are most benign to conservative politics. The anarchy of the French revolution succeeded but for a little time and the pro-slavery rebellion in America was defeated almost as much by its logical weakness as by force of arms.

There are reforms to be sure; the world advanced and new ideas get the right of way, but they must nourish peace and implant security and cultivate good will or they will be abandoned.

Returning to the imminent issues in our politics, what Mr. Hearst and Mr. Debs represent is a change so seismic in its nature as to amount to a revolution; and a revolution, as the population now stands, has no show at the polls.

That party which infests upon sound money, territorial increase, defensive safeguards, a tariff for prosperity and an equal footing in the markets of the world, is certain to win because it represents the thoughtful impulses of the American people.

JAPAN'S NAVAL SITUATION.

The loss of the battleship *Yashima*, the news of which is now confirmed, reduces the Japanese first-class squadron to four vessels, not counting the aged and slow *Chen Yuen*. Russia has five battleships in the Port Arthur fleet, which are more or less damaged and seven are coming from the Baltic. If the latter arrive, the disparity in naval force will be so great as to put the Japanese cause in jeopardy; although it must not be forgotten that in armored cruisers and torpedo boats, Japan is still formidable.

It is quite possible that in any general naval engagement, Japan will put submarine boats to vital tests. She has bought several. Her seamen have the courage and address to get out all there is in them. A small squadron with good submarines, may easily prove the master of a large one without which may have its submarine fleet in clumsy hands. One may be sure that Japan, in any last, desperate struggle, would use everything that science has invented to overcome the enemy.

Owing to comparative naval weakness, Japan is compelled to make extraordinary efforts to win on land so as to close all ports to the Baltic fleet. This accounts for the landing of 60,000 men to aid Oyama in crushing Kropotkin, a project which, if it succeeds, should enable the detachment of a large force against Port Arthur and possibly against Vladivostok, the remainder intrenching for the winter.

The report in the morning paper that the Pacific Hardware Company had sold out to E. O. Hall & Sons and Theo H. Davies & Co., as is often the case with the stories of that paper, turned out to be a morning dream.

Bulletin.

The Bulletin deceives its readers. No such report has appeared in this paper. What was said on the subject was that the deal was pending. This is true.

A hopeful young actor in an English company having a chance to appear in the leading role through the illness of the principal actor, telephoned to every one he knew about his opportunity. He wanted them to witness his triumph. J. M. Barrie, alone of the authors and playwrights, paid any attention to his dispatch, "I shall play A's part to-night." Mr. Barrie answered, "Thanks for the warning."

Hilo fears that Detective Hatter is "in its midst" and has wired for a description of the dreaded sleuth. "Thus conscience doth make cowards of us all." It would pay to keep Hatter on the force simply for the moral influence he exerts over the whole Territory.

Japan's credit in the chief money market is seeming to be all the Tokyo cabinet could desire. Loans for large amounts are being oversubscribed.

The rate of interest is not reported here and if not too great Japan has every reason to look to the immediate fiscal future with confidence.

Delegates Kuhio again threatened to resign because his wishes in regard to appointments were not met. But he reconsidered, as usual. It would be a pity to lose Kuhio though if he ever really goes Hawaii will try to bear the shock with fortitude.

Every soaking rain lessens the peril in this city from the disease of filth. A drought in any tropical town would be a menace to health.

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The championship 100-yard swimming race and the Myrtle-Healani relay race will take place on Saturday afternoon at 4 o'clock.

Owing to the number of other attractions on Saturday evening, the proposed dance of the Kamehameha Alumni has been postponed until Saturday, November 26.

LOCAL BREVIETIES.

(From Thursday's Advertiser.)

Rev. Stephen Desha left for Hilo yesterday on the Kinai.

A. M. Brown left for Maui yesterday on the Kinai.

L. von Tempsky departed on the Claudine last evening for Maui.

Leslie Scott takes the place of Isaac Sherwood in the Auditor's Department.

Mrs. S. M. Damon returned on the Sierra from a trip to Europe.

Mr. and Mrs. Julian Monsarrat departed for Hawaii on the Kinai yesterday.

C. V. Jakens, manager of Onomea plantation store, accompanied by Mrs. Jakens, returned to the big island on the Kinai.

Le Blond of Hilo is one of the candidates for Judge Gear's place and claims to have the support of Senator Foraker.

Bert Burrill and wife are on the Copicen route to Manila. Mr. Burrill is a brother-in-law of J. E. Fullerton of this city.

The Barry-Burns fight at San Francisco has been postponed until the 23d.

Assistant Attorney General Peters and wife returned after a short honeymoon trip to San Francisco.

C. V. Jakens, manager of Onomea plantation store, accompanied by Mrs. Jakens, returned to the big island on the Kinai.

KINNEY WAS NOT IN IT

What McClanahan Knows About Ditch.

W. A. Kinney, in his \$50,000 libel suit against Samuel Parker, has, by his attorneys—Robertson & Wilder, Henry E. Cooper and S. M. Derby—filed a motion for an order that a commissioner be appointed to take the deposition of E. B. McClanahan, now residing in the city of Chicago, Illinois. An affidavit by Mr. Derby attached says that he is informed and believes that Mr. McClanahan will testify as follows:

"That the Hamakua Ditch scheme, which resulted in the present Hamakua Ditch Company, Limited, was first suggested to him by one J. T. McCrosson; that at that time said McClanahan was a member of a legal partnership together with S. M. Ballou and the plaintiff, W. A. Kinney, and that they were doing business under the firm name of Kinney, Ballou & McClanahan; that the said scheme being suggested by the said McCrosson, said McClanahan expressed a desire to reserve an interest in said scheme for his partners, Kinney and Ballou, as well as for himself; that said Kinney was at that time not in the Hawaiian Islands and consequently said McClanahan signed his name to some of the preliminary papers in regard to the said scheme, intending to reserve for the said Kinney a right to participate in said scheme, if he should so desire; and that said Kinney was in no way a promoter of said enterprise; that as soon as the matter was presented to said Kinney he declined to have anything to do with the same, and that the defendant, Samuel Parker, was advised of said Kinney's non-participation in said matter from the beginning of his connection with the same, and was also advised that said McClanahan and said Ballou acted solely as individuals in said scheme and never pretended, in their dealings with said Parker, to act for the firm of Kinney, Ballou & McClanahan, or for, said Kinney; that any papers in said matter, bearing said Kinney's signature, by an attorney, were purely formal and known to be so by said Parker and were made necessary solely by the fact that said Kinney's name appeared in the original agreement because of the said McClanahan's desire to reserve for him a right to participate in said scheme, should he so desire, on his return to Hawaii; that neither said firm of Kinney, Ballou & McClanahan, nor any member of it, ever acted or pretended to act for said Parker, who was at all times represented by independent counsel; that the agreement referred to in the alleged libel in the above cause was not drawn up by any member of said firm of Kinney, Ballou & McClanahan, nor under their advice, and was made a long time after said Kinney had declined to have anything to do with said matter to the full knowledge of the said defendant, Samuel Parker; that said Kinney never took any part in the negotiations in relation to said scheme, nor did he participate in any of the meetings of the promoters thereof, and he had no rights, duties nor obligations in regard thereto, all of which said Samuel Parker well knew."

CRIMINAL MATTERS.

The Territory was not ready in the case of Aroki, assault with a dangerous weapon, at the opening of court yesterday morning and Judge Gear continued all criminal cases until Monday.

Stephen Mahaula's trial for embezzlement of money from the Land Office is next in order after Aroki's.

Akiona withdrew his plea of not guilty to the indictment for maintaining a lottery and was sentenced to imprisonment at hard labor for 28 days. A nolle prosequi was entered on Akiona's indictment for having che fa tickets in possession.

EMMELUTH WINS SUIT.

Judge De Bolt rendered an oral decision in the suit of John Emmeluth vs. Mary E. Foster, finding for plaintiff for the recovery of the property claimed and for \$1 damages. Thayer and Hemmey for plaintiff; E. A. Mott-Smith for defendant. The suit was in ejectment for an undivided one-half of the share of Opu (k.) in the huiusma of Kahana, Koolauoa, with damages of \$250 claimed.

GUARDIANSHIP CONTEST.

Yesterday afternoon Judge De Bolt partly heard the petition of Rebecca Kanahale to revoke the letters of guardianship issued to E. P. Kalama and for the appointment of herself as guardian of Kahoopio (w.) and Mahoe (w.), minors. C. W. Ashford for petitioner; C. F. Peterson for respondent. This is the case where the petitioner represented that the appointment of the guardian was procured hastily and that Kalama was not a fit person to be the children's guardian. The hearing was continued until 2 p. m. today.

END OF NEW INDUSTRY.

Deputy Sheriff Albert McGurn has made return of execution on the deficiency judgment in the case of A. Lidgeate vs. Honolulu Clay Co., Ltd., for \$262.51 including interest and fee. Due and diligent search for personal or real

COMPLETION OF THE NEW ROYAL SCHOOL

Will be Credit to Honolulu's Educational Institutions.

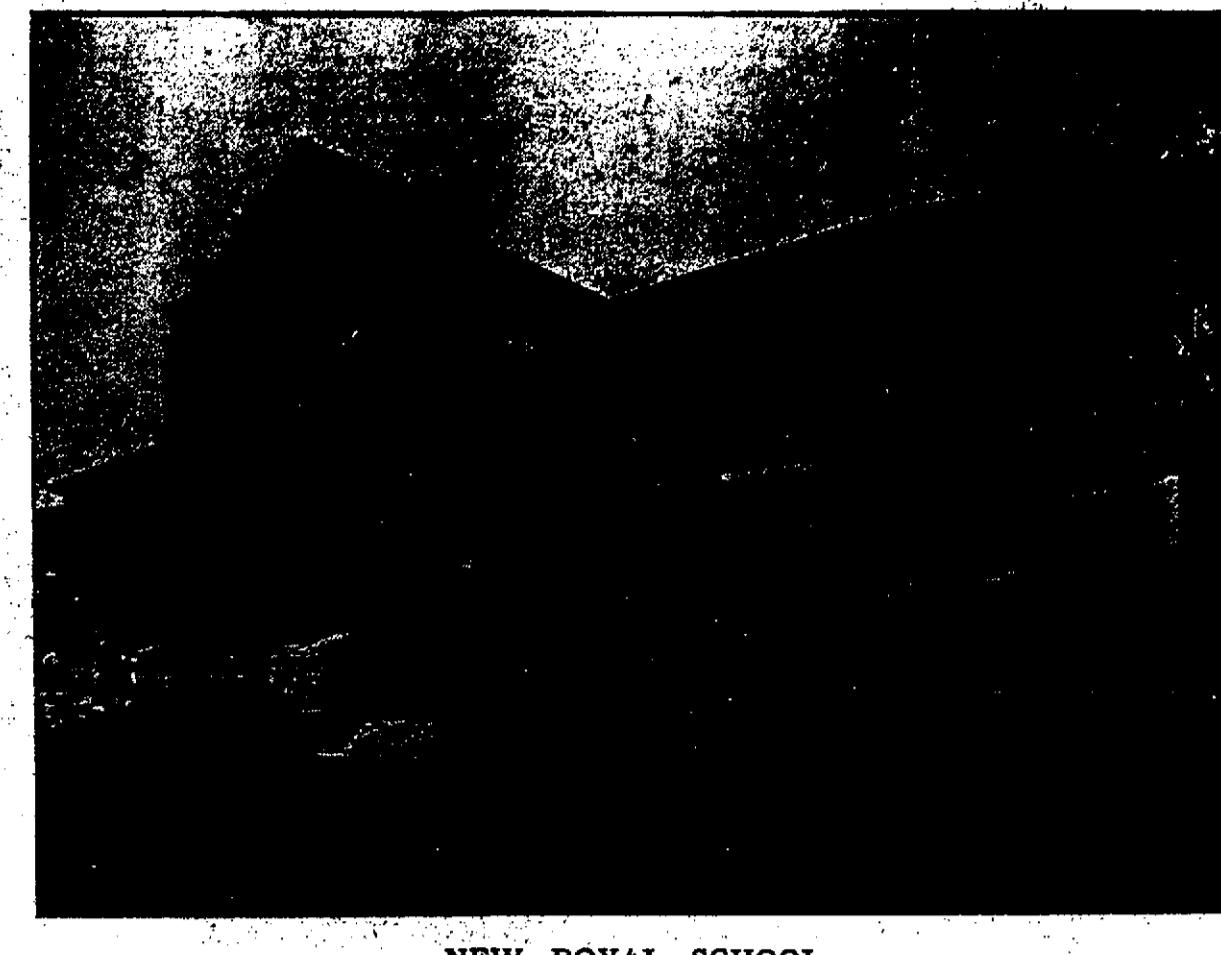
With the completion of the handsome new Royal School the Board of Education has an educational building which would command attention in San Francisco and other large cities. The school replaces the old structure on Emma street. Workmen are now busy putting on the finishing touches and expect to turn the building over to the Board at the end of the week.

The building is a commanding structure, two stories in height, with a raised Colonial front, narrow balcony at the second story, with two wings adjoining the central portion. It is a brick building with a coating of concrete with a colonial trimming effect. The body of the concrete finish is treated with a splashed coating of dark volcanic sand, in imitation of rough blue island stone. The shingles are covered with graphite.

The interior throughout is finished in natural light woods. The walls above the blackboards in the school rooms are tinted a tea-green and the ceilings in buff. The desks are of dark wood and each room is provided with large and small desks to accommodate large and small scholars.

On the makai side of the second story is the assembly room which is just over the main entrance. By a system of sliding partitions the six rooms on either side of the assembly hall can be turned into one large room, capable of accommodating about 1000 children. The school has seating accommodations for 700 pupils.

The floors are heavily timbered and



NEW ROYAL SCHOOL.

supported, Cabot's patent quilting has been placed between ceilings and floors. This absorbs moisture and renders the floors fireproof.

The corridors are wide and the staircases can accommodate from three to four children abreast, so that in case of fire the building can be emptied in a very short time. A system of electric call bells is being installed through the building, all connecting

with the principal's office. A large fire and alarm gong will be installed. The children will be instructed in a fire and emergency drill, the gong being sounded only when it is desired for some reason to empty the building.

The iron scroll work of the main entrance doors is of a handsome design. The Hawaiian coat-of-arms, designating the name of the school "Royal" appears in the grill work over the

doors.

Dickey and Newcomb were the architects, and the American-Hawaiian Engineering and Construction company were the contractors. George Stratemeyer, the government inspector, is looking after the work.

The opening will be held sometime in the month of January. Superintendent Atkinson is quite proud of the building.

wall. I told them they were not bound to work on the plantation, but could go where they liked. I do not know how they will act but trust they will all go back to work. If not we certainly cannot afford to house them here.

PORTO RICANS LIKED.

"We have had no trouble with our Porto Ricans before this. As a rule they like to work at Kekaha and we have almost daily men coming to apply for work. We have taken on only men whom three of our old men will guarantee.

"I have always liked the Porto Ricans as workers, and I think our gang of forty odd is as good a set of laborers as can be found on the islands, and I should be very sorry if they left here."

KEKAHA PORTO RICANS COMPLAINT INVESTIGATED

The Petition the Work of a Peripatetic Mischief Maker--Manager Faye Would Be Sorry to Lose the People.

Some weeks ago Governor Carter gave the Advertiser for publication a petition from several Porto Ricans, who professed to be living at Kekaha, Kauai, complaining of their treatment on the plantation there. The petition was printed in full in the Advertiser.

Governor Carter wrote to H. P. Faye, manager of Kekaha Sugar Co., on the subject matter of the petition, and to C. B. Hofgaard, District Magistrate of Kekaha, asking him to investigate the condition of the Porto Ricans in his district. Both of these gentlemen have replied to the Governor with the detailed reports on the cases of the seven signers of the petition.

Judge Hofgaard reports in reference to the matter as follows:

THE PETITION'S AUTHOR.

"The petition was gotten up by one Jose Ramon Vendrell, who travels from one plantation to another, living on his countrymen. He came here originally as an agent for procuring Porto Rican laborers, but he had not the look to be an agent of such class and standing as the Hawaiian planters had any confidence in. He is well educated, of unsteady habits and not well balanced.

THE PORTO RICANS.

"Kekaha plantation has about forty Porto Ricans on its pay roll and, with women and children, about a hundred of them are on the place. Their quarters are situated on a sand flat near the mill and on the seacoast. Wells have been dug in many places near the camp which contain brackish water. It is, however, fit for washing purposes. Drinking water is had at the mill, which comes from springs in the mountains, and they have in no cases to carry drinking water more than 300 yards. From the looks of their quarters they evidently use only a small amount of washing water.

"A family with children has two rooms and a kitchen. Single men have each one room. For families consisting of only a man and his wife, there are only two rooms and one kitchen for two such families. All of them have free firewood and doctor whether they work or not. Nearly all of them appear to be happy. All that I saw said that the plantation management and overseers were kind and good to them, and I believe from my own knowledge that they are better treated here than on most places. They get one dollar more per month than the laborers of other nationalities. None of them have ever complained about the management and, as a rule, Porto Ricans in this neighborhood seek work from this plantation, as they are well treated here.

"From visits to them and from inquiries I have found out the following facts about those that complained.

THE COMPLAINERS.

"Primitivo Matto is 27 years of age and very sick-looking. He has not worked for three years. He never goes to see the doctor and acts as if his mind was not exactly right. They said they were Americans and Severo Colon is 71 years old. The had the support of the Governor of Ha-

head overseer of the place tells me that he worked five days after arrival and has not worked since. He is old and decrepit, looking and has no family.

"Blas Aponte is 68 years old, is considered by the plantation authorities a good man and has been given light work. He has no family and no relatives. He is very hard of hearing and has not wanted work for a long time.

"Eleuterio Valle is not in Kekaha and as far as I can find has never been with the plantation.

"Secundino Troche is a married man with four children, of whom two grown-up live with him. He is not a very creditable specimen of humanity—makes his living by gambling and has served one year in jail for larceny, and came back from jail about a year ago. Soon after his arrival he had the misfortune of breaking his arm in jumping off a moving train. His arm is weak but he can do and has done some light work. His wife ran away from him some time ago.

"Pedro Galindo is married. He works with the women in the field and so does his wife. He does not look strong.

"Rosario Torre is not at Kekaha.

CONCLUSIONS.

"My recommendations are that nothing be done about the petition, as there is no reasonable complaint contained therein. The Porto Ricans at Kekaha are, as a rule, contented. There are among them, a few sick and unfortunate that have to depend partly on the charity of their compatriots and others, and they do get help."

THE MANAGER'S STATEMENT.

Manager Faye writes the Governor in part as follows:

"In regard to the petition of certain Porto Ricans I have only to say that the men who signed it are of the worst element.

"Primitivo Matto never works but we have never asked him to leave and we have given him a house ever since he has been here.

"Severo Colon, ditto.

"Secundino Troche broke his arm the first day he worked, after having left the plantation, by jumping off a moving train. We had him at the hospital for some time. He is now well but his arm is weak. He does some light work. He has the reputation of being a gambler and has been in jail.

"Pedro Galindo works at light jobs but is very strong.

"The others who signed are not here and we cannot find out if they have ever been here. Their names are not on our pay roll. Most of these men are single.

CAUSED A STRIKE.

"I understand that Mr. Hofgaard was here the other day to investigate the matter, and as a direct result we had today a strike among them. The Porto Ricans objected to work with their tools.

"They said they were Americans and

had overseer of the place tells me that he worked five days after arrival and has not worked since. He is old and decrepit, looking and has no family.

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PLANTERS' CONVENTION

Machinery and Labor Saving Devices Discussed.

"Machinery" and "Labor-Saving Devices" were the two general topics that occupied the second day's session, yesterday, of the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association. It would be impossible in newspaper space to give even a synopsis of the elaborate reports presented on these subjects, coming in as they did in pamphlets of 15 and 20 octavo pages, respectively, and copiously illustrated with engravings and diagrams.

The report of the Committee on Machinery embodied papers as follows:

C. Hedemann, chairman, dealt with a complete new factory erected on Maui plantation, the enlargement of the evaporator of the Hilo Sugar Co., the installation of a complete nine-roller mill by Paauhan Plantation, the same thing on Kahuku Plantation with a Wick's cane unloader and a Krajewski crusher, an additional large pumping station on Honolulu Plantation, the conversion of Oahu Plantation's nine-roller to a twelve-roller mill, the conversion of Koloa's two-roller into a three-roller plant and the replacing by Kilauea Sugar Co. of its old three-roller with a new 32x60 three-roller mill; also new machinery installations made at Lihue, Makaweli and Pacific mills.

James Scott of Kihei contributed an exhaustive paper on "Fuel Oil," replete with tables and diagrams, which elicited one of the most interesting discussions thus far of the sessions. Oil seemed to hold its position in the end against all objections.

"Juice Weighing Machinery" was the subject of a thesis by J. N. S. Williams of Pioneer Mill.

Mr. Hedemann, besides the main report already noted, embodied in the pamphlet an essay on "Progress in Milling," containing a table as wide as four pages showing average results obtained in the three seasons 1902, 1903 and 1904 by fourteen mills in the Hawaiian Islands.

Max Lorenz, consulting engineer of E. Hackfeld & Co., furnished the concluding paper of the series, on "Central Condensation in Sugar Houses."

LABOR-SAVING DEVICES.

James A. Low of Honolulu Plantation Co., as chairman of the new Committee on Labor-Saving Devices, presented a profusely illustrated pamphlet as the result of the committee's investigations.

In the introductory remarks the report speaks hopefully of the possibility of the advent of successful cane loaders and cane cutters. Labor-saving devices that have come under the committee's observation are mentioned as follows:

Wick reports cane unloader in use at Puunene, Maui, has been "a perfect success." A machine for sewing sugar bags at the same place has been so successful that a second one was ordered. The saying is not in labor but in twine. One season's savings on this score will pay for a machine.

An overhead juice-weighing Howe beam scale on Honolulu plantation has given perfect success. An electrical register of mill data has been installed in the same mill. A new vacuum pump built by the Honolulu Iron Works is favorably mentioned.

Cuts are given of a simple automatic weir reporter placed upon the discharges of all of the high duty irrigating pumps of the Honolulu plantation. The great advantage to the management of this device is the daily record obtained which gives a check upon the exact running time of the pumps and shows the least change in rate of discharge, due to such causes as low steam or poor valves, etc.

The Wilson-Webster cane-loader, used on Ewa plantation, is stated to have merit. Slingers and derricks are discussed at some length and illustrated.

Correspondence had been carried on with D. M. Osborn & Co., manufacturers of the Osborn cutter, with a view to having them try their skill in devising a cane-cutter. They suggested the possibility of a machine that would bring down the stalks in two cuts and the committee believed the idea could be worked up to a feasibility.

However, the Osborns had to give up consideration of the matter for the present owing to a pressure of work in their establishment.

Reference is made in conclusion to a plow devised by George Mayfield of Puunene for hillling up, and to new tools devised by John A. Scott of the Hilo Sugar Co. and Messrs. Webster and Forbes of the Onomea Sugar Co., to split the stalks of yellow Caledonia cane so that they can be handled by the harrows when replowing land.

THE THIRD DAY.

The Planters' Association will resume its sessions this morning. This evening its annual banquet will be held at the Moana hotel.

After five years in court the case of L. Ahlo, trustee for Anthony Lee, vs. Waialua Agricultural Co. has been settled by the plaintiff's consenting to judgment for defendant before Judge Robinson.

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

There are many imitation Sarsaparillas. Be sure you get "Ayer's". Promptly correct any tendency to constipation or indigestion. Ayer's Pills are sugar-coated,

PLANTERS' MEETING

Sugar Men Convene In Annual Session.

(From Wednesday's Advertiser)

The annual meeting of the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association will be held on the fourth floor of the Judd Building beginning this morning at ten o'clock.

A number of the plantation managers and others have come down from the other islands and the meeting promises to be well attended. Reports from the committees on labor, Fertilization, Handling and Transportation of Cane, Manufacture, Machinery, Utilization of By-Products, Forestry, Experiment Station and Labor Saving Devices, have been carefully prepared and will be presented to the members of the association.

Mr. F. M. Swazey, the vice president of the association in the absence of Mr. Tenney, president, will preside. The meeting will continue for the rest of the week and on Saturday the members will be invited to inspect the Experiment Station where much has been done during the past year in the purchase and laying out of new grounds for the entomological bureau, and the erection of buildings for laboratories, offices and insect houses.

On Friday evening of this week at the Alexander Young Hotel the annual banquet of the association will be given.

SUGAR STOCK IS GOING UP

The Henry Waterhouse Trust Co., Ltd., received the following cable yesterday afternoon from Edward Pollitz & Co., for the afternoon session of the S. P. Stock and Bond Exchange:

Honokaa, \$17 1/4; Paauhau, \$18 1/2; Hutchinson Plantation, \$14; Hawaiian Commercial & Sugar Co., \$74; Makaweli, \$31 1/2; Honolulu Sugar Plantation Co., \$24. The afternoon sugar quotation in New York was 45 5/8.

WATER BUFFALO MAKE TROUBLE

Plaintiff in the trespass action of Lum Kin vs. Emma Keakahiwa has filed a motion to vacate the judgment of non-suit found on November 10, 1904, and to grant him a new trial. The reasons for the request are given as follows:

"The plaintiff offered in evidence special ownership of the nine water-buffalo concerned in said action. The evidence showed that two of the nine buffalo belonged to Mary E. Foster; that Mary E. Foster transferred the same to Kam Chin and Yock Wa who transferred the same to Y. Ahin and Y. Ahin afterwards transferred the same to Lum Kin. The only question raised was whether Lum Kin was a permitted assign. The testimony of E. Renkin, agent for Mary E. Foster at Kahana, showed clearly that Lum Kin was so recognized."

KAWANANAKOA LOSES.
Judge Robinson has filed a decree instructing defendant in case of H. G. Middleditch, trustee in bankruptcy of Chas. F. Herrick Carriage Co. vs. David Kawanakoa to pay to plaintiff the sum of \$616.25 with interest from September 2, 1902, at the rate of 8 per cent. Plaintiff's bill of costs amounting to \$59.35 was approved by the court.

MUST PAY ALIMONY.

Judge Robinson yesterday filed an order in the divorce action of Mary J. Dickson vs. Thomas Dickson, for the court to pay libellant the weekly sum of \$10 a week for alimony pendente lite, to commence November 14, 1904.

COURT NOTES.

Judge Gear yesterday ordered the administrator of the estate of C. Ahi to pay to the Tax Assessor the sum of \$120.

Motion for hearing in the matter of the estate of Frank Antone, deceased, has been filed by Estacio Tavares Jorge for accounting of administrator and for distributor.

On Monday, December 28, the petition of Kaallimukala Kawai who alleges that Kamalo or Henry Kawai died intestate, will be heard before Judge De Bolt.

The case of the Territory vs. Geneau, charged with the murder of Harris, the negro, will be continued until the next term owing to the absence of material witnesses for the prosecution.

In the Federal Court yesterday, Hamada and Akana changed their pleas of not guilty to guilty on the charge of having the fat tickets in their possession. Hamada was fined \$25 and costs, and Akana \$100 and costs.

DEMOCRATS MAY NOT CONTEST ELECTION

The Democrats at a meeting held on Monday night thought they had a good opportunity to contest the election of last Tuesday, but decided to drop the matter altogether. Their intention at first was to bring the matter to the attention of the grand jury. The Democrats have retained Messrs. Ashford, Watson and Galbraith to look into the matter.

AQUATIC OBSERVANCE OF KING KALAKAUAS BIRTHDAY

HATTER IS STILL IN HONOLULU ALL CLUBS MUST HAVE LICENSES

For the benefit of trembling Hiloites who believe that Detective Hatter is "in their midst," it can be stated on good authority that Mr. Hatter is still in Honolulu. He left the Capitol yesterday afternoon at 4:20 on a bicycle and was last seen searching in the direction of the police station. R. H. Trent yesterday received a wireless from the Hilo Herald asking for a wireless description of the Pinkerton man. Hilo wanted to know if Hatter was really there, and if so, they would put on their best behavior.

WHAT TO DO UNTIL THE DOCTOR ARRIVES.

If it is a case of colic or cholera morbus give Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy and you will have no need of a doctor. It is pleasant to take and never fails to give prompt relief. Why not buy it now? For sale by all Dealers and Drugists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., Agents for Hawaii.

TAX RECEIPTS WERE LARGE

The Totals Last Night Exceeded Last Year's.

The income and property tax receipts for Honolulu from November 1 to 15, ending at 9 o'clock last night amounted to more than the previous year's receipts for the same time.

The Tax Office remained open until the hour mentioned, the entire staff being hard at work until closing time. As the force was about to close up its books and total up its cash receipts, the last taxpayer rushed in and slammed a few dollars down on the counter.

Total Collections, Honolulu, 1904, \$488,335.35.

Total Collections, Honolulu, 1903, \$488,042.21.

"You're too late," said Mr. King. "Your watch is fast," returned the newcomer.

"My ticker says just 9. Take my money."

The money was that of Mr. Churton of Davies & Co. and he was the last man to escape the penalty.

Treasurer Campbell and Auditor Fisher were with Tax Assessor Holt when the receipts were tallied up.

Mr. Holt referring to the collections taken in on Monday, which amounted to \$185,399.55, said it was the largest single day's receipts that he has known since he has been connected with the tax office. The total collections to Monday night for 1904, dating from November 1, amounted to \$383,849.16, so that this year's receipts are more than those of 1903. Yesterday's collections amounted to \$104,488.23.

Tax Assessor Holt said last night: "The receipts this year are much better than I anticipated considering the hard times. The taxes already amount to more than in the same period last year, and there are many tax appeals which have not yet been decided. These are of plantations and big corporations. Had these cases been ready and the receipts turned in today, our showing would have been far beyond last year's collections."

JUDGE HATCH SUES COLONEL NORRIS

F. M. Hatch filed suit in assumpit against Samuel Norris yesterday. He alleges that in July, 1898, he was retained by Col. Norris to defend him in two suits: Hawaiian Agricultural Co. vs. Sam Norris and J. O. Carter vs. Sam Norris. Norris paid Hatch \$500 as a retainer. Mr. Hatch defended the Colonel successfully in both cases and claims that his services were worth \$1500 more. Norris refuses to pay and Hatch prays for judgment for the sum and costs.

Col. Norris left for Kau on the Mauna Loa yesterday noon. Through some mistake the papers were not served on him although issued at 10:20 in the morning.

TAKETA IS NOW A MURDERER

Taketa, the Jap arrested at Kahuku nearly two weeks ago for stabbing a fellow countryman will now be charged with murder. Fujita, his victim, died last night at the Queen's Hospital at 8:45. A coroner's jury was immediately sworn in and taken to see the body. The inquest will take place at noon today. The jury is made up of W. R. Chilton Jr., Geo. L. Desha Jr., L. D. Timmons, Albert Lucas, A. S. Crook and Walter Coombs.

CARTER AND THE POSTMASTERSHIP

"I see by the morning paper," said Governor Carter yesterday, "that Pratt is mentioned as a possible choice for Postmaster of Honolulu. I asked Secretary Atkinson when he went East to talk this matter over with Delegate Kuhio in Washington, to see if the whole matter could not be handled and settled there."

Reported Volcanic Outbreak.

The German training ship Herzog Sophia Charlotte arrived yesterday morning 120 days out from Leith. She brought a general cargo, cement perhaps being the largest single item. First off Glund reports that while passing Hawaii he saw the reflection of fire from the summit of Mauna Loa. He believes that Mokuweeoewo is in eruption. It is of course possible that there may be an eruption, but with the wireless in operation it seems very improbable that notice should have not been sent from Hawaii before this.

Naval Repairs.

The Iroquois is being extensively repaired. She has not been laid up for nearly six years and her boilers are in very bad shape. The board fence surrounding the Naval Station ground is being painted and the sea wall is being repaired. Lord & Beller have received the contract for renewing the bitumen on both wharves.

"The Cultivation of the Sugar Cane"

a treatise on the fundamental principles of growing Sugar Cane, should be in the hands of every planter.

The value and use of

Nitrate of Soda

(THE STANDARD AMMONIATE) in increasing and bettering the growth of Sugar Cane is now so well understood that the real profit in sugar growing may be said to depend upon its use.

This Book and other valuable Bulletins of value to every one engaged in agriculture, are sent entirely free to anyone interested. Send your name and complete address on Post Card.

Wm. S. Myers, Director, 12-16 John St., New York.

Hamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Co.

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and in Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agts.

North German Marine Insur'ce Co. of BERLIN.

Fortuna General Insurance Co. of BERLIN.

The above Insurance Companies have established a general agency here, and the undersigned, general agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., General Agents.

General Insurance Co. for Sea, River and Land Transport of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands, the undersigned general agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

UNION PACIFIC

The Overland Route.

It was the Route in '94! It is the Route today, and Will be for all time to come.

THE OLD WAY.



THE NEW WAY.



"THE OVERLAND LIMITED."

ELECTRIC LIGHTED
RUNNING EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR
Only Two Nights between Missouri and San Francisco

Montgomery St. San Francisco, Cal.
S. F. BOOTH,
General Agent.

CANDIDATES DID NOT SPEND MUCH

Three more candidates have made returns of their election expenses to the Secretary of Hawaii. None of them exhibit an extravagant sacrifice to ambition.

Samuel K. Kamakai, candidate for Representative, Fourth District, certifies to an expenditure of \$28, from the details of which his \$25 nomination fee is omitted. The items are: Personal expenses, \$10; printing and advertising, \$8; expenses of public meetings, \$8.50; salaries of clerk and messenger, \$7; salary of watcher, \$8.50.

S. Kalefopu, candidate for Representative, Fifth District, expended \$44.50, divided as follows: Personal expenses, \$20; nomination fee, \$25; advertising, \$1.50.

D. H. Kahauelio, candidate for Representative, Third District, paid \$20 as personal expenses and \$25 nomination fee, a total of \$45.

THE OLD RELIABLE



ROYAL
BAKING
POWDER

Absolutely Pure

THERE IS NO SUBSTITUTE

ARRIVED.

Wednesday, November 16.
Geo. A. Herzog Sophia Charlotte, Wernecke, 120 days from Leith at 8:30 a.m.

S. S. Doric Smith, from San Francisco at 7:45 a.m.

S. S. Moana Gibb, from Sydney Brisbane, Suva and Fanning Island, 2:30 p.m.

S. S. Sierra Houdiette, from San Francisco at 10 a.m.

Stmr. Kaiulani Bennett, from Molokai ports, 4 p.m.

Thursday Nov. 17.

Schr. C. L. Woodbury, Harris, from Hilo, 9:30 a.m.

DEPARTED.

Stmr. Nilau Thompson, for Kauai ports, 5 p.m.

PASSENGERS.

Arrived.

Per stmr. Nilau, November 16, from Kauai ports—Mr. Moore, Miss M. D. Jones, Miss A. Kanoho, Mrs. Wong, Mr. Weber, wife and daughter, Mr. McLane, A. D. Willard, K. J. Isenberg, Miss Haase, Miss Wong, Mrs. C. K. Haase, E. Fernandez, E. Mamaikona and 53 deck Per S. S. Moana. November 16, from the Colonies—J. T. Arundel, L. Tulloch.

THE PURITAN SABBATH

Editor Advertiser:—When any popular subject comes to the front it is well to obtain an expression of the views of the various classes of which society is made up on it. The Sabbath day is no more the property of the clergy than of any other strata of society and they are not the sole defenders of its maintenance. A great deal depends on training and education as to the manner in which it should be kept and much of the pleasure, or lack of it, which an individual may enjoy by observing the Sabbath depends on his early training.

I heard it said by a popular orator that there were two principles which were inherent in the Teutonic race which would tend towards their domination of the globe. One was their maintenance of the Sabbath and the other was their determination to preserve the purity of their homes.

I remember many years ago hearing a short talk from the Rev. Mr. McKenzie of San Francisco which was impressed on the tablets of my memory and which is pertinent to the subject. He had been visiting the Islands and at Wailuku we asked him if he would preach for us. He said he was not on a preaching tour but would gladly have a chat with the people of Wailuku. He said that from the time he left his native village in Scotland until his visit here he had seen no land where the Sabbath was kept as it was there and here. In speaking of the Sabbath he observed that it was a greater affair than many thought, in that it constituted the seventh of any man's life or of all time. It appeared that it was a natural law that it should be kept and that fact could be demonstrated in the three kingdoms of nature. Being agricultural men, said he, it is imperative to let your lands lie idle every seventh year as you know that from actual experience as well as from the traditions handed down to you from your ancestors. To give an incident proving that it is necessary that the products of the mineral kingdom should have a rest he told of an experience of one of the great R. R. Companies which was much troubled with the breaking of car axles. The Company believed it had been defrauded by the contractors who had furnished the material and employed experts to determine the cause of such frequent accidents. After making diligent inquiries the experts demonstrated that the cause for those accidents was from the continuous use of the cars and that the metal furnished was of good character. By suspending a bar of pure Swedish iron and having an automatic hammer tap on it continually it was found that such continuous tapping changed the character of the iron from its original tough, stringy fibre to a granulated consistency which was much similar to that it had in its original ore and it thus became exceedingly fragile. They the experts advised that the cars be given a rest of a day in seven, which would have the effect of causing the metal to resume its fibrous, tough nature which it had acquired in the process of converting the ore into metal.

In the animal kingdom he told of an incident where the natural rest of a day in seven had the effect of enabling animals to live out their natural work life. It was recited that on one occasion the great street car trust of Philadelphia had skipped its annual dividend and as many widows and orphans were dependent on these for a livelihood an inquiry was made into the reason for such failure to pay. It was shown that much money had been used to buy horses and that the receipts had gone that way. On inquiry into the work life of street car horses which worked continually it was found that their life work did not begin to compare with that of the horses of farmers who gave them stock the requisite care and rest. Thereafter the street car horses of Philadelphia were given a day in seven as a day of re-

HAPPILY SURPRISED

The latest London anecdote concerning William Waldorf Astor dates from a certain dinner-party given by the eccentric expatriate at which Joseph Chamberlain and his wife were guests. The two started in ample time, but, owing to a street blockade, were delayed, and arrived one minute late. Ushered into the reception-room, they found it vacant. The guests had been seated promptly on the stroke of the hour. Mr. Chamberlain wasn't worried. "Tell Mr. Astor to come and conduct Mrs. Chamberlain to the table," he said in his bluntest tone to the flunkies. "Yes, yes, Mr." said the servant with one glance at the awe-inspiring monocle. He must have delivered the message, for Mr. Astor came

METEOROLOGICAL SUMMARY FOR MONTH OF OCTOBER

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD FOR MONTH OF OCTOBER, 1904, (in Hawaiian Islands), U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, WEATHER BUREAU.

Approximate percentages of district rainfall as compared with normals: Hawaii-Hilo, 28 per cent; Hamakua, 22 per cent; Kohala, 42.5 per cent; Kona, 105.5 per cent; Kau, 81.7 per cent; Maui-Pala, 100 per cent; Wailuku, 106 per cent.

Kauai, 97.2 per cent; Oahu-Honolulu district, 74.2 per cent; Koolau, 55 per cent.

The greatest monthly rainfall was 14.65 inches at Nahiku, Maui.

The greatest 24-hour rainfall was 3.63 inches on the 26th, at Nahiku, Maui.

TEMPERATURE TABLE.

Hawaii—

Elev. Min. Mn. Mo.
ft. m. mi. ran. H. L.

Olaa Mill... 210 83 61 72 87 51
Vol. House... 4000 73 53 63 79 61

Kohala... 521 80 66 73 83 66
Niulii... 200 83 72 78 86 69

Ookala... 400 .. 68 ..
Pepeekeo... 100 81 70 76 84

Oahu—

U. S. Weather Bureau... 121 82 72 77 84

U. S. Mag. St. 50 87 69 78 89

U. S. Ex. St. 350 83 72 78 85

Punahoa... 47 82 72 77 85

Kahuku... 25 84 74 79 86

Kauai—

Kilauea... 342 82 69 75 86

Lihue... 240 85 69 77 88

Koioa... 30 89 75 85

Maui—

Wailuku... 250 85 69 77 88

Kipahulu... 308 82 70 76 84

Kailua... 285 83 67 75 91

Nahiku... 1600 76 66 72 88

Waiaikoa... 900 79 61 70 83

Lanai—

Keomuku... 81 67 74 86 62

DW. PT. RL. BM.

U. S. Weather Bureau... 66 69

U. S. Magnetic Sta... 67 71

Hawaii—Kohala reports earthquake shocks on the 14th and 23rd; Puna reports earthquake shock on the 14th.

Oahu—U. S. Weather Bureau reports earthquake shock on the 14th.

Magnetic Station reports lunar rainbow on the 25th, U. S. Experiment Station reports earthquake shock on the 14th; Punahoa reports earthquake shock on the 14th; Waialae and Ahulamanu report earthquake shock on the 14th.

Maui—Kipahulu reports lightning on the 1st and 2d and two slight earthquake shocks on the 14th.

Kahoalae (N. W. Coast) reports a dust storm on the 29th.

RAINFALL FOR OCTOBER, 1904.

Ft. Inches

Stations— Eley. Rain

Hawaii—

Papakou... 5 20

Waialae... 50 95

Kaumana... 1050 4.74

Pepeekeo... 100 3 79

Puuhoo... 1050 4.84

Iaupauhoehoe... 500 3 62

Ookala... 400 1 45

Puueo... 85 3.64

Hamakua

Kukalau... 250 1.22

Paauilo... 390 1.10

REMEDIES.

Kerosene emulsion:

Whale-oil soap (or any hard soap shaved fine)

Water 1.2 pound.

Kerosene (coal-oil) 2 gallons.

Dissolve the soap in the water while it is boiling over a fire. When the soap is well dissolved, remove the solution a safe distance from the fire and add it to the coal-oil. Churn the mixture, using a strong force pump, for a few minutes until it has a creamy consistency.

If the emulsion is well made the oil will not rise to the surface on standing. This is the stock solution and will keep for several weeks. When wanted for use dilute one part of the stock solution with ten parts of water. Dip the plants in the emulsion before setting out in the field or apply as a spray to infested plants in the field. When applied as a spray in the field do not treat the plants when the fruit-bud is forming—do the spraying either before the fruit-bud starts to grow or after it is partly grown. Use only enough of the mixture to wet thoroughly the scales. If too much is used it will collect at the base of the leaves or run down about the crown and it is apt to injure the plant.

Resin wash:

Resin pounds.

Caustic soda (crude 78 per cent.)

Water gallons.

Full directions for the preparation of resin wash are given in Bulletin 3 of the Hawaii Experiment Station.

In using the resin wash follow the directions given for the kerosene emulsion.

The emulsion, being a more permanent mixture, more easily prepared and equally as efficient, recommends its use in place of the resin wash; however, the use of either mixture is a point for the planter to determine to his own satisfaction.

The question of ingredients and proper spraying apparatus is a very important one. Failure is in the majority of cases due to poor material or insufficient apparatus. A cheap pump, which soon becomes useless, is always more expensive than a well-made outfit at whatever cost. For field spraying where the ground is rocky and uneven a compressed-air knapsack sprayer will be found suitable while on level land, which will permit a wagon passing through the rows, a barrel outfit will be found the most desirable. These are points which only a knowledge of local conditions will permit definite advice being given. Further information will be gladly given. Address Mr. Jared G. Smith, Director, Hawaii Experiment Station, Honolulu, Hawaii.

Honolulu, August 11, 1904.

JAPANESE OFFICERS FROM UNITED STATES

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 10.—W. M.

Yamanaka, a graduate of the Military School of Japan and an officer in the Japanese army, has arrived in the city from Fort Collins, Col., where he has been attending the Agricultural College.

One cabled word, "Hoshukaere," is taking Yamanaka and thousands of his countrymen across 6000 miles of water, and sending them to the front to face Russian bullets and bayonets. Yamanaka speaks good English. He says:

"The war between Russia and Japan is not, as most Americans believe, over a province in China, but is the result of encroachment by Russia 100 years ago. At that time a Russian fleet anchored in Japanese waters and demanded that Sakhalen Island, which is almost as large as Japan itself, be ceded to Russia.

"We had no navy nor weapons of modern warfare and were never able to refuse Russia's demand. This island is rich in resources, gold and silver, agriculture and fishing. We have been taught in our schools of the robbery of this island and that we must some day retake it. Japan feels that she is strong enough to retake Sakhalen and will not cease fighting until it is again Japanese territory. After the war is over I expect to return to America and to the Agricultural College to

the following is that it concerns a Honolulu citizen. It would lose three-quarters of its interest if it involved some resident of Kalamazoo, Mich., or Woonsocket, R. I. Like all the testimony which has appeared here, and like all which will follow about the Old Quaker remedy, Doan's Backache Kidney Pills, it comes from residents, fellow citizens and neighbors. No other remedy can show such a record of home cures. Read this case:

Mr. Emma Vieira, of King street, this city, says: "For three or four years I had the misfortune to be afflicted with an aching back. The pain and discomfort this entailed on me can be better imagined than described. I have two children, and it was of course difficult for me to attend to them while oppressed with suffering. The way in which I found relief eventually was by using Doan's Backache Kidney Pills, procured at the Hollister Drug Co.'s store. They did me a large amount of good, as I now testify. I should certainly recommend those who have backache or any other form of kidney trouble to try Doan's Backache Kidney Pills."

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are for sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents per box (six boxes \$2.50). Mailed on receipt of price by the Hollister Drug Co., Ltd., Honolulu, wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

Remember the name Doan's, and take no other.

TWO KINDS OF CHILDREN

Children that grow too fast and those that seem hardly to grow at all, both need Scott's Emulsion.

It gives that rich vital nourishment which is the secret of all healthy growth. It rounds out the long limbs, and helps children to grow without using up all their strength in growing.

Mothers ought to know more about the wonderful help which Scott's Emulsion would give their children.

There is no secret about Scott's Emulsion. Nothing is covered up by obscure references to "active principles" or "alkaloids."

Scott's Emulsion is simply an emulsion of the best Norwegian cod liver oil combined with the hypophosphites and glycerin.

We'll send you a sample free upon request.

SCOTT & BOWNE, 409 Pearl Street, New York.

finish the course which I have begun. "If I had not left for my country in twenty-four hours after the cablegram was received my father would have been imprisoned in disgrace until I reported for duty. I will have to learn war methods again, for since graduating and since the Chinese war Japan has changed her guns and tactics throughout."

He concluded by reading a letter received from a friend who is with the army in front of Port Arthur, stating that the number killed and wounded has been even greater than reported by the American newspapers and that 20,000 Japanese and 50,000 Russians were lost in ten days' fighting. The Russians in Port Arthur are subsisting on donkey meat, but must soon surrender.

Yamanaka's father is an aged man, but though the needs of his country demand it, he, too, will join the army fighting their country's enemy. The cablegram did not come direct from the Japanese government, but was sent first to the father, who sent it to his son. Yamanaka served with his regiment during the Chinese-Japanese war. He sells today with 150 of his countrymen. Chronicle, Nov. 10.

THE PACIFIC MAIL LOSES